NINETY SECOND YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1900.

PRICE. In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Loius, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

STATE WILL ACT AGAINST CANAL.

Attorney General Crow to File an Injunction Suit in the United States Supreme Court.

Governor Stephens Approves the Plan-Chicago Drainage Promoters Preparing for the Fight in Washington.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 4. Attorney General Crow is preparing to institute proceed-ings in the Supreme Court of the United States to stop the people of Chicago from polluting the waters of the Mississippi River by means of the sewage of the Uhl-

To-night he made the following statement regarding the matter:

"I have been for several months quietly watching the steps being taken leading up to the opening of the Chicago canal with a view to asserting, at the proper time, in a legal way, through the Foderal Capreme Court, the right of the sovereign State of Missouri, through its State government, to protect its citizens against the pollution of the Mississippl River, one-half of which is, by the act admitting Missourt and Princis to the Union, within the territorial Juris-diction of the State of Missouri.

The State has a direct interest; first, because the health of the citizens of the great city of St. Louis is directly menuced; second, because thousands of our citizens, outside of St. Louis, live upon the bank of this largest of inland rivers, and are ferced to use its waters. Injury to the purity or quality of the water of a flowing stream, to the detriment of riperian owners, consti-tutes a nuisance, as much as a permanent obstruction. (See & Central Law Journal,

a Court of Chancery to provent by injury to water courses by corruption, obstruction or diversion, on the principle of restraining freeparable mischief. See 18 Ala., p. 234, 14 New Jersey Chancery Reporter, p. 235, An-gell on Water Courses, sections 146, B

canal frustees in the lower Federal Court at Chicago, and the case upon its determination there will have to go through the slew process of an appeal to the Federal Supreme Court, and await its turn on the docket of that court for hearing. Section 2, article 3, of the Federal Constitution prescribes the purisdiction of the Federal Supreme Court, and expressly confers on said court original jurisdiction between States, or between a State and citizens of another between a State and citizens of another

In a case in which the State of Georgia filed a bill in equity against the State Florida, invoking the original conity inwas held that the Pederal Supreme Court had jurisdiction originally of the case. See 17 Howard U. S. rep., P. 478 (decided in 1864). To the same effect see State of New

"Now if I, as Attorney General of Mis-souri, can, in behalf of the State, file a bill in equity and obtain an injunction in the Federal Supreme Court against the City of Chicago and the sewage canal trustees, who are citizens of Illinois, on the ground that the State of Missouri can interfere to prothe pollution of the waters of a navtgable stream within its borders, this will very much hasten the final decision of the

Stephens Approves.

"I have conferred with Governor Stephens, and he is anxious that the State take whatever steps it can to protect our citizens that "the objection put forward by many against the pollution of the waters of the of the citizens of St. Louis, including some dississippi River, and he sanctions my proposed action. I have consulted with City Counselor Schnurmacher, and be indorses that effort I will make. My action will in no way interfere with his, as both suits con carried on simultaneously.

But the advantage of my course is that

the Federal Supreme Court can finally de-termine the question in this way more speedily than through the proceeding insti-tute by the city of St. Louis. I have so as I could, investigated the facts with reference to the proposed pollution of the waters of the Mississippi River by the turning of the Chicago sewage into it through the canal, and I believe the State of Missouri has the right to proceed through the Federal Supreme Court in the way I have indicated. I believe the right of every owner of land through or by which a stream of water flows to the use and enjoyment of the water, and to have the same flow in its natural and accustomed course, without corruption, obstruction or diversion, ex-ists and extends to the quality of the water, as well as to the quantity thereof. It has been so decided by the following cases: Holsman vs. Bleaching Company, 14 N. J. Equity Reporter, pp. 235 to 242; 19 R. I.

The act of Congress admitting Missouri and Illinois as States declared the eastern boundary of Missouri and the western boundary of Illinois should be the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River. The Federal Supreme Court, in the case of St. Louis vs. Rutz, 138 U. S., p 226, held that the two States of Illineis and Missouri have concurrent jurisdiction generally over the river, and each State has exclusive territorial jurisdiction over that portion adjacent to its own shore. In Eng-

land the title to the bed of all navigable streams is vested in the crown.

"Anciently, it was in the power of the King to convey this title to private persons at his will and pleasure. But this royal right was shridged by that famous hisand Alleghany is emptled into the O torical document known as Magna Charta, and it now requires an act of Parliament

convey this portion of the public do-"To the rights of the English sovereign the several States succeeded upon the esthe several States and the sewage of that city is likewise discharged into the river. St. Paul and dimensions discharge into the sewage soil thereunder were not granted by the sewage into the Mississippi, from their sewage into the Mississippi, from reserved to the several States respectively. (III Heward U. S. Rep., 212.) It may, therefore, be regarded as the American law that the territorial sovereign, be it the State or Federal Government, is the owner in fee of the beds of all navigable streams within its limits. (I N. J., equity, 369. Pomercy on water rights, sec. 220.) But in case of non-tide rivers the question of title to the bel of the stream as between the State and riparian owner will depend upon whether the common law doctrine of havigability

has been adopted or rejected by the Stati. "Common law navigable streams are those only in which tide chbs and flows. But this test is not applied in most of our

kable streams. This is so in Illinoi, and the title, therefore, of a riparian owner in Illinois, whose bands are bounded by the Mississippl extends to the middle of the bed of the stream, N. U. S. 324. It is oth rwise in Missouri, where the Mississipp and Missouri Rivers are regarded as nav-kable streams by our law, and the title to the bed of the stream to the middle of the main channel is in the State, and an un-broken line of decisions in Missouri hold that a riperion proprietor on a navig

of the waters of the Missimilph River to the middle of the main channel, and beace, in my equaton, it is within the power of the State of Missouri to protect these waters from pollution, in order to preserve the health of our citizens. The protection of the health or emizeus of a State is perhaps River by means of the sewage from the

Governor Interested. Governor Stephens has been looking into this matter for several months and con-

ferring with General Crow about it. To-night he said: "Atturney General Crow and I have con-

ferred several times upon the matter. I have requested him to take logal steps at once to protect the citizens of St. Louis and the people of Missouri generally from the great wrong Chicago is now perpetrat-New Jersey Chameers Reporter, p. 335. Angell on Water Courses, sections 140, B and C.

Court Has Jurisdiction.

"But notwithstanding the ordinary remedies for public automores, it is now well settled that a court of equity may take purisdiction by an injunction filed by the Attorney General. Angell on Water Courses, section 585; 12 Peters, N. S. Rep. p. 9.

"The city of St. Louis can only proceed against the city of Chicago and the sewer canni frustees in the lower Federal Courters of the Chicago, and the case upon its determination there will have to go through the slow process of an appeal to the Federal Courters. Section 2, article 3, of the Federal Constitution prescribes the purisdiction of the Federal Sustantian of the Mississippi Valley is vitally interested."

CHICAGO'S CONTENTIONS.

Arguments Her Agents Will Present in Washington.

Washington, Jan. t -The promoters of the Chicago Drainage Canal appreciate the fact that St. Louis may make serious trouble for that unsavery project. They are preparing York against State of Connecticut, I Dallas, U. S. R., p. 1: New Jersey against New York, five Peters, U. S. rep., 234; R. I. vs. Mass., 12 Peters, rep., 657. Congress or the courts, as the case may require. Already they have active and efficient men in Washington in their interest. Among these is S. M. Burdett of Chicago, who is well acqualited with members of the Schate and House, and influential with the leaders from the Middle West. He is con ferring with them and keeping abreast of every development in the matter.

The Republic correspondent is able to indicate the contentions of the canal people as outlined in an exhaustive brief of the promoters. The Chicago people will contend medical authorities of more or less promcontaminate the water supply of the souri city, constitutes practically all the present opposition, worth considering, to the opening of the waterway

"St. Louis is 255 miles distant thy the canal and river route from Chicago, and, for twenty years or more, at least \$5 per cent of the Chicago sewage has been sent through the Illinois and Michigan canal ino the Illinois River. It is well established however, that none of this swage ever reached the Mississippi River. Investiga-tions conducted by the Illinois State Board of Health have shown that the e-wage is almost destroyed before the canal effects a junction with the Illinois River near Jollet. These observations have demonstrated that the water is purer at Lockport than at Ot-

Danger of Contamination

"When it is remembered that the con-tents of the canal at the time they leave Bridgeport are only two parts pure water to one of sewage, one cannot escape the conclusion that the danger of contamication at points below Lockport will be greattion at points the flow consists of six ty lessened when the flow consists of six parts of pure water to one of sewage, as will be the case after the opening of the

new sanitary and ship canal.

"The pumps at Bridgeport at the time these observations were made supplied the canal with only 50,000 cubic feet of water per minute, and this water was drawn from the Chicago River, a fifthy stream at most times, while under the new regime the water will come direct from the and will be absolutely free from all impuri-

Medical authorities agree that the destruction of the sewage by dilution de-pends largely on the character of the water carrying it, and the rate at which and Alleghany is emptied into the River, polluting that stream, while but a few hundred miles away the city of innati draws her drinking water Ohio and in turn discharges her filth into the river. The water supply of Louisville is taken from the Ohio, and the sewage which they obtain their water supply. while the fifth of Sloux City, Omaha Kansas City is carried southward by Missouri, those cities likewise drawing their drinking water from that turbi-These rivers-the Mississippi and the Missouri-unite or at least their waters flow in a common channel from their junetion at a point a few miles above the

of St. Louis. "The people of St. Louis get their drinking water from the Mississippi River heling water from the Missouri River low its junction, with the Missouri River. Yet there has never been a serious epidemic in any of these cities, which could be traced even indirectly to sewage dis-



PUTTING HIS FOOT IN IT.

that during recent dry years over half the low-water volume of the Illinois River, down as far as Peorla, has come from Lake one of the highest duties of the State Government. Believing, as 1 do, therefore, I shall apply in behalf of the State of Missionari to the Federal Supreme Court at Washington City for an injunction restraining the pollution of the Missionappi I by a pollution of the pollution of the Supreme Court at Washington City for an injunction restraining the pollution of the Missionappi I by a question whether the present sanitary condition of the tower illinois would

"Again it is stated in Doctor Rauch's rethis work, fail to reveal the presence of any specific discuss germs in the waters of the Illinois and Michigan Canal or in those

of the Desplaines and the Hilloris rivers at their junction with the canal." Therter Rauseh further states that 'ex-periments, conflicted in this laboratory, demonstrate that the Chicago sewage is so nearly destroyed in a flow of thirty-three miles through the litinois and Michiga Canul that, if the same ratio of purification held good below that point, no trace of the sewage could be found ten or twelve miles further down."

"The report, which covers a wide field, contains numerous tables showing the re-sults of analysis of the water made at various points alour the canal and the flinto purity is reached about the time the wa-ter leaves the canal and that it is sgain white medical profession of Austria ever political below that point by the fifth flow-since he won international fame through

ing into the Himois River.

"In view of these facts, it is reasonable to assume that with a canal discharging moses cause feet per minute of pure lake water into the Himois River, the sanitary condition of that stream would unquestionable to contentials because of

ably be materially improved.

"An average flow of about two miles an leaving Lockport the current will be swifter, and it will have a mile greater area of and it will have a mile greater area of the covernment to the current will be swifter. lizing effect resulting from greater neration. Medical experts are unanimous in say-ing that where sewage is extrict in pure ureler practically the erein set forth, the destruction of the of ensive matter is complete and the water snoe varying from thirty to fifty miles from the starting point, It would seem, therefore, that there is

nothing in the situation to cause the people of St. Louiz the slightest apprehension. Pertuinly the existence of the Chicago san-

TRUSTEES NOT ALARMED.

Do Not Believe St. Louis Can Se cure an Injunction.

Chicago, Jan. 4.-Trustees of the sanitary district say they have no fear of the plans of St. Louis to interfere, through the court, with the operation of the Brainage Canal. see B. A. Fekhart said: do not believe St. Louis can present ations against the catal that will in any court in the land to issue an in-

to both the Brings and Aussisspir to not a pollution. Furthermore, the canal gally opened under a permit from Gen-Brinsell A. Alger, as Secretary of the ispariment. It is not necessary for water to flow over the dam at Lock for the carnal to be legally open. There after in the artificial channel now, and maker the work in use. No court will t makes the work in use. No court will be an injunction to prevent something t has been done already. I want to say ther that I believe the majority of the

LOCKPORT GATES TO CLOSE. Water in Channel Will Reach Chi

cago River Level. volume required by law, would be running up in England. down the drainage canal within ten days. The water is sireasly nearly 6 feet deep in the busin in front of the controlling works at Lockport, and as soon as it reaches the Bear trap dam sills, the gates water in the channel to rise to the level f the Chicago River, Dredges will then be put to work at the Campbell avenue dam, and it is estimated that the final connecbetween the male channel and the river can be made within forty-eight hours,

EPISCOPAL SISTER MISSING.

Was Formerly Miss Augusta Hen

derson of St. Louis. Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 4.-Much excitement was created in Kenosha this morning, when it was announced that Sister Augusta, one of the Episcopal Sisterhood of St. Mary, in of the Episcopal Significant of St. Adays charge of the home for the poor, at Nos. 39 and 21 Washington boulevard Chicago, had disappeared mysteriously from Kemper Hall. In this city. Sherr Augusta was seen last at 5 o'clask on Thesday afternoon. Since that time no trace of her can be found. She was formerly Misz Augusta. Hemicrson of St. Louis, where her family is said to be prominent sa fully.

went to the community-room, ever the cloisters, and started to read. Later, she took off her veil and went to her room. This was the last seen of her. A message was sent to the Henderson family in St. Louis, but a prompt response was resulted.

The proper food to give to the factors. the beds of all streams which are in fact navigable for useful purposes of commerce, belong to the State, whether the water is sait or fresh, and whether the tide ebbs and flows or not. But where the rule of the state of the state at page II.

Killed the Fish.

Was sent to the fienderson family in St. Louis, but a prompt response was received that she had not been heard from, it was supposed that the woman had thrown herself in the lake, and the sisters kept at the step of the finite proper food to give to the future mother. In reply to a telegram the penitentiary number is nitrogenized food, food containing number is nitrogenized food to give to the future that she had not been heard from, it was sent to the lienderson family in St.

Louis, but a prompt response was received that she had not been heard from, it was supposed that the woman had thrown herself in the proper food to give to the future mother.

In reply to a telegram the penitentiary number is nitrogenized food, food containing number is nitrogenized food to give to the future mother.

In reply to a telegram the penitentiary number is nitrogenized food. In our of the mother.

As this to have food containing number is nitrogenized food, food containing number is nitrogenized food. In our of the limits with the woman had thrown herself in the proper food to give to the future mother.

In reply to a telegram the penitentiary number is nitrogenized food. In our of the limits was proper food to give to the future mother.

In reply to a telegram the penitentia

DR. SCHENK DEPOSED AND REPRIMANDED.

Forced to Retire From His Profes sorship of the Vienna Royal University.

HIS FAME IS HIS UNDOING.

Colleagues Complained Because of Publicity Given to the Physician's Theory Regarding Predetermination of Sex.

Vienna, Jan. 4.—Copyright, 1999, by W. R. Hearst .- Loctor Samuel L. Schenk, who his theory for the predetermination of exes, has been punished.

The accusation of his professional fellows was that he had been guilty of a ctions breach of professional etiquatte in seeking notoriety, and that he had not of fered sufficient public contradiction of ex-

They appealed to the Government to re lieve the professor of his chair of em bryelogy in the Royal and Imperial University of Vienna, and have been so insistent that their efforts have finally me

Ductor Schenek was to-day deposed from his position in the university and was also

reprimanded by the Government. indefinite furlough from his duties, but

adds that he may ask for a pension. CAUSE OF HIS REMOVAL.

It was in April of 1808 that Doctor Schenk's interesting theory first came before the public. There was then issued a book in which the doctor disclosed the treatment by which, it was asserted, he could infallibly govern the sex of a child to be born.

The most minute details of the treatment to which a prospective mother was to be subjected were made plain in the publication, but all of the facts in regard to the many experiments of the embryologist and other scientific data were submitted only to the neiverstry and in confidence. As Doc tor Schenk was regarded as one of the foremost savants of Europe, devoted to his profession for ours love of it and never accepting offers of money for his services, owever tempting the revelations and declarations in his book created a profound sensation and the deepest interest all over

No declaration of the results of scientific research was ever received with such serious consideration, and Doctor Schenk not only received bushels of letters from every part of the globe, but he was bestered by crowned heads and the royalty and nobility of many countries. On the other hand, the doctor became at once the object of revere attacks in the Landing of Austria. Several of the Deputies denounced him as a quack ductor.

One of Schenk's noble patients was the Counters of Warwick, who followed the Chicago, Jun. 4.—President Boldenweck of treatment. There was great rejoicing when the drawage board announced to-day that the stock brought her beautiful ladyship at treatment. There was great rejoicing when 30,000 cubic feet of water a minute, the full | son, and Doctor Schenk's stock went away

Italy also came to believe thoroughly in the doctor's theory, for the Duchess of Aosta, wife of Prince Emanuel Fillberto. Duke of Aosta and nephew of the King, who went under the cure of the Austrian gavant, bore a son, who may some day be the King himself.

The Duchess was the third success among minent persons, the other being the Arch duchess Prederick of Austria, but apparently the great triumph at home and in the royal circle could not save the doctor from his relentless enemies. In this country one boy, at least, is at-

tributed to an obedience of the treatment

laid down by Schenk. Mrs. Philip Dresbach of Chicago, who bore a boy, declared that she had adopted the diet prescribed and the result had been just what was desired. Doctor Schenk holds that the sex of a child is influenced solely by the mother. The blood of a man contains one-fifth more blood corpuscies than the blood of a woman. The difference in the number station and surrendered himself to Captain of corpuscies in the blood of a man and the blood of a weman is the basis of the difference of sex. In a word, a man is a man because he has more blood corpuscles. If the proper number of blood corpuscies can be produced in the child before birth knelt and before definite formation a male. This te then fected, the child will be born a male. This produced, and so it male by giving proper food to the mother. | thirt

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missourl-Threatening Friday with showers in northern portion; probably fair, with colder in north-ern portion Saturday; southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. For Illinois-Light showers Friday, with colder in northern portions at night; fair and colder Saturday;

southerly winds, becoming northwesterly For Arkansas-Threatening Friday and probably Saturday; colder Saturday; southerly winds, becoming vari-

1. State Will Act Against Canal.

able.

To Rush Kentucky Contest Through Buller Assumes the Aggressive. Ductor Schenk Criticised by Associates 2. Emperor William Aroused,

Colonel Gaynor's Family Woes. Actress on Trial for Her Life. Defense Opens in Lauder Trial, Recorder Goff Scores Attorneys. Recee Case Taken Under Advisement, Frenchmen Exited for Ten Years. 4. Sullivan Gets the Short Term.

Eugene Donnelly Placed on Trial. Cable Car Collides With Hose Reck Blackade of Street Cars. An Armentan Asks a Diverce Good Government Republican Club Death Ends a Lawsuit. Man's Head Found in a Box. Roland Reed Operated Upon Wolfsohn Again in Chicago,

5. Plans for City Light Plant. Poultry Show Prizes. City Hospital Alumni Dinner Death of Thomas J. Lynam. Couldn't Turn the New Leaf. Robber Grabbed Her by the Ear.

6. Sporting News. Results at Race Tracks.

7. Want War Tax Burdens Removed. Roberts Hearing Renewed, Central C. E. Division. News of the Churches. Aldrich Discusses Finance Bill. Bill to Protect Homestead Titles

8. Editorial. Society Notes and Gossip.

Guam Will Be a Model Island. Wood Visits Havana Lepers. Wedding Festivities in Ashley Building. Found Burglary Profitable. St. Louis County Men Decide New Century Question. Despondent Woman Ends Her Life.

11. New Corporations. Transfers of Realty. Sale of West End Ground Rallway News. Joint Meeting on Classifications. Conference of Passenger Agents, Will Shorten the Run. Heavy Trunk Natsunce. Protest Against Closing Saloons, County Sewage in River des Peres.

Detectives Saved His Roll.

12. Grain and Produce. Sales of Cartle. Cotton and Other Markets. Nebraska Bank Case Output of Flour Mills.

13. Financial News. Stock and Bond Trading. Biver Telegrams. Pluctuations in Carriage Stock Government Weather Report.

14. Five Millions for World's Fair. Children Poisoned by Eating Cheese. Copper Company Reorganization. Hospital Association Funds. White Pass Disaster. Cincinnati Wants Democratic Convention Found Her House Sacked.

HE IS NOW A FREE MAN. Arkansas Convict Turned Loose by

the Denver Police. DEPUBLIC SPECIAL. Denver, Colo., Jan. 4.-"I am a new man."

a cell in the city jall this morning, threw

years in the Arkansas Penitentlary, eight months he had been living in a eight months he had been living in mortal fear of being arrested and sent back to the penitentiary, from which he had escaped. This dread of being arrested became so harrowing that he could stand it no longer, so on New Year's Day he went to the police

Sharpe's escape was dramatic. He and a fellow-convict were working in a field under the eye of a guard. They everpowered
the guard and took his firearms. Bloodhounds were turned loose on them, but they
had arms and shot the dogs. Then they
stole two horses, and, riding by night and
hiding by day, made their way to Texas.
There they separated. Sharpe coming to
Colorado. Sharpe was convicted of murder
in the recond degree and sentenced for
thirteen years in 1896 for the killing of B.
A Whitstone. fellow-convict were working in a field un-

BULLER ASSUMES THE AGGRESSIVE.

Colenso Trenches Heav. • ily Shelled by the British.

SCOUTS ARE ACTIVE.

General Attack on Joubert's Tugela Position at Hand.

PILCHER RETREATS. •

Fails to Hold Douglas-Boers Stand Off French.

special Cable to The Republic, New York Herald.

Free Camp, Jan 4.—(Copyright, 1906, by ames Gordon Bennett.) The Boers continue to bombard Ladysmith. Our hig mayal gons to-day shelled the 'olenso lines. One missile burst in a trench, causing the Bears to scramble quickly rearward. Another exploded among a drove

of horses, killing several of them and stampeding the remainder. Nineteen Kaffirs, who had escaped from the Boer lines, came in from Colenso yesterday. They declared that the enemy were short of everything and that the command

stand the situation no longer. oward the Tugela, engaging the Boer

REAVY BATTLE EXPECTED.

London, Jan. 4.—It is fully expected that did yesterday. Whether General French has ext week will see a heavy battle on the really been re-enforced from De Aar or not, Tugela River, which is now the real pivot of the war. The Boers appear to be working incessantly with shovel and pick. it is at least certain that his force is hold-ing the Boers, although the town of Colesberg itself has not yet been occupied. More-over, the Boers' retreat into the Granse Free State by the road to Botha's Drift is Military information shows that the Boer's trenches confronting General Buller stretch away some seventeen miles, and that work upon them is pushed unremit-

nents are rendered most difficult, because one marches are not done with celerity. nd it is hard to time an attack with cer-

ments extend some forty miles, far over-lapoing the British positions and making flank attacks exceedingly difficult.

The extent of the Dutch rising may now be measured by taking a line from Prieska on the west, to Herzschel or Barkly on the ansi. Along the whole of this line, except cast. Along the whole of this line, except did the best it could, it could not induce at points actually occupied by the British, the Boers to come out in to the open, so the population seems for the most part, the action was, for the most part, con-

The Admiralty programme embraces the Simens Bay, Fort Elizabeth, Lorenzo Marquez, St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands and Cape Town, and sending all radditional ships to Aden. It is announced that Great Britain's agents and detectives are secretly watching all Italian ports. It now appears that it is John Churchill, of Lady Randolph Churchill. has been given command of a squadron of

the South African Light Horse. Lord Roselyn has thrown up his engagenent at the Court Theater in order to join

own expense a completely equipped force in South Africa, has been accepted.

The War Office has invited Sir William Thomas to accept the post of chief surgeon o the forces in South Africa, Instead of

TRACTION ENGINES.

morning forced the burghers to shift their esition after their horses had stampeded, The traction engines have arrived and have been successfully tested. They pulled trucks over the roughest and most sandy ground without difficulty

LYDDITE INEFFECTIVE. Roer Camp, Colenso, Tuesday, Jan. 2.—The British naval gure at Chieveley Camp continue their ineffective, long-range fire night and day, in order to divert Boer a from the movements of the troops. Federal scouts yesterday penetrated into the British camp. When returning, the British pickets discovered them and

wounded one Borr General Lucas Meyer resumed command of the division here. General Joubert denies that he has ever protested against the use of lyddite. He avers that up to the present he has not

A DASH FROM LADYSMITH. Hoofed Langer, Ladysmith, Tuesday, Jan Six horsemen made a dash from Ladysmith a few nights ago, and though pur-med, they escaped. It is believed the party included Colonel Ethodes, brother of Cecil 34.00 men will be in the Philippines. This

night threw out feelers on all sides, exhanging shots with the Buer pickets. At midnight, a couple of shells fell into the Boer cump, killing a burgher.

trunkle of a people.

his hat into the air and danced on the tile | at from 29 shillings to 15. GATACRE'S CAMPAIGN.

Boers in Front of Him Number From Two to Three Thousand. Special Cable to The Republic, New York Herald and Lendon Dully Mail. Republication Prohib-

Sterkstroom, Wednesday, Jan. 3.-(Copyright, 1900, by James Gordon Bennett.)-Early yesterday morning a large force of Boers descended from Stormberg on Moltene, which they occupied. They then proceeded to attack an outpost of fifty men, stationed south of the town, at the same time cutting the telegraph wire to the south of them. This maneuver was, how-ever, too late, for the authorities at Sterkstroom had been warned and a reenforcing detachment of Kaffrarian Rifles under Captain Rounie MacLean, pushed forward from Bushman's Hoek. Firing quickly commenced and went on

Continued on Page Two.

Already he has assumed the augres-The Coleran franches were heavily shelled yesterday, causing a stam-

pede of some of the Heers' horses,

successfully tested.

oldlers last Surelay,

British scouts daily are sent to-

ward the Tugela River to comage the General Buller has received his .

traction engines, and they have been

The Boets say that the British eannon fire is ineffective. Jouhert &

says he has not lost a man by lyddies .

Jouhert delievered a sermon to bis

Colonel Pilcher was forced to re-

turn to near Belmont from Boogles.

General French has not been able

The activity of French and Gatacre .

is said to be due to a desire to im-

There is no change in the situation

press the Cape Duich and keep them

SITUATION SUMMARIZED.

Boers in Colesberg Reported

to Be in a Dangerous

Position.

BY MILTON V. SNYDER.

London, Friday, Jan. 5 .- (Copyright, 1906,

by James Gordon Bennett.)-From both

Colesberg and Molteno, London received

more cheering news this morning than it

cut off. The only possible route open to

them is that toward Norvai's Point, whither some of the Boers are reported to be al-

ready making their way. A previous report has stated that the Norval's Point Bridge

is commanded by British guns.

The attack on Molteno, which yesterday was only a matter of report, was toconfirmed. The Boers are now in 15 test.

After a night march, a force of burghers of Stormberg seized Molteno at daybreak on Wednesday, at the same time developing

The arrival of General Gatacre, however,

British victory, the Boers being driven out

of Molteno and back to their old positions

It seems as if the Boers planned to lure

Gatacre into the difficult country which was

the scene of his reverse, but the device

failed. After taking Douglas and hoisting the British flag there, Colonel Pilcher syac-

uated the town again, taking the inhabi-

tants with him.
It is explained that this activity on the

part of the British and these recent small

fined to artillery on both sides.

at Stormberg.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

GENERAL WAR NEWS. General Buller is now ready for . nother attack on the Boer lines at the Tugela River.

to take Colesberg. There was heavy fighting near the wrecked supply Gatacre's movements in the Storm-· berg district have not been fully · cleared up. Opposed to him are two or three thousand burghers.

pecial Cable to The Republic, New York Herald
from joining the Buers, and London Telegraph, Republication Fromb
There is no change in

ants treated them so badly that they could

Parties of our scouts now proceed daily

Lord Netheun's cavalry scouling has de-veloped the fact that the Boer's intrench-ments extend some forty miles, far over-

New redoubts are being built at Kimberly, and fifteen miles of works now encom-pass the town. with re-enforcements from Stergstroom quickly converted the drawn battle into a

offer of Lord Ivengh, to provide at his

engagements are all done for a purpose, that is, to keep down the Dutch disaffection and that there are likely to be many more of the same kind during the next week or From the important positions at Modder From the important parties fresh intelli-River and the Tugela, little fresh intelli-gence comes. At the Tugela yesterday the Boer trenches were subjected to what seems liver trenches were subjected to what seems

to have been a very vigorous bombardment which did a good deal of damage and stampeded some of their horses. Frere Camp, Jan. 4.—A vigorous shelling. The forces on each side may be roughly fithe Boers' trenches on the plain this stated as follows, though from the nature of things the figures for the Boers can be little more than a guess:

Buller—22,000 infantry, 3,500 cavalry, 2,000

artillery and 70 gung.

tillery and @ guns.

OTIS'S ARMY ABOUT COMPLETE

Jouhert-18,500 mounted infantry, 1,500 ar-

On January 21 He Will Command Sixty-Five Thousand Men.

Washington Jan, 4.-With the arrival at Manila of the transport Grant, which left San Francisco on the list inst, with the He Forty-eighth Volunteer Infantry (negro), General Otis will have command of an effective force of about 65,000 men. The army now in the Philippines aggregates 62,560 men, of which 31,600 are regular troops and 31,500 are volunteers. With the arrival of Rhodes, and Doctor Jameson.

The garrison of Ladysmith during the fantry, which left New York on the transincludes the Forty-eighth Volunteer Inport Logan November 20, and it is expected to arrived at Manila early next week.

The authorized strength of the volunteer General Jouhert preached in camp Sun- army is 35,000 men, divided into twenty-five regiments, but most of these regiments are short of their complement of 1306 men, and rived here from America, addressed the the actual strength of the volunteer army he expiring century withesing the life is about 21.000. The organization of these Yesterday morning shells filled with con- their movement to the Philipipnes closed benyer, Colo., Jan. 4.—"I am a new man," feetlonery and containing the senson's with the departure of the Grant from San exclaimed Wyatt Sharpe as he stepped from greetings were sent into Ladysmith. Francisco on the Est ut. That regiment with the departure of the Grant from San Federal shells are seiling in Ladysmith was delayed several weeks at San Francisco by the appearance of smallpox in its ranks. The only volunteer cavalry regi-ment in the service—the Eleventh Cavalry—is in the Philippines.

The regular organizations in the Philippines are Companies A and P. United States Engineer Battalion; headquarters A. C. D. E. F. K. L. and M. Third Cavalry, the E. F. K. L. and M. Faird Cavalry, the Fourth Cavalry: E. Flirst Artillery, G. H. K. and L. Third Artillery: F. Fourth Artillery: F. Flifth Artillery: Headquarters; A. R. C. D. F. G. H. L. M. N and O. Sixth Artillery: Third. Fourth. Sixth. Ninth, Tweifth. Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nine-teenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Infantry Headquarters: A. C. E. F. G. H. I. and K. Twenty-fourth Infantry, and headquarters B. E. F. H. I. K. L and M. Twenty-fifty

Infantry.
It is expected General Otls will utilize his forces so far as possible in garrisoning the principal cities of the archipelago, in the preservation of peace and good order, and in the maintenance of free and full com-mercial intercourse with the islands, pendng the establishment of a permanent form of government in the Philippines.